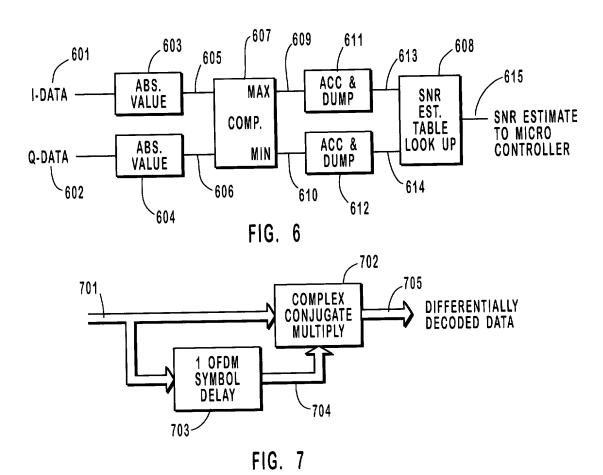


FIG. 5



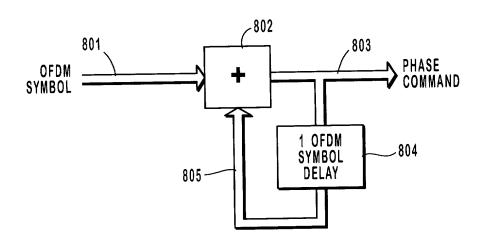
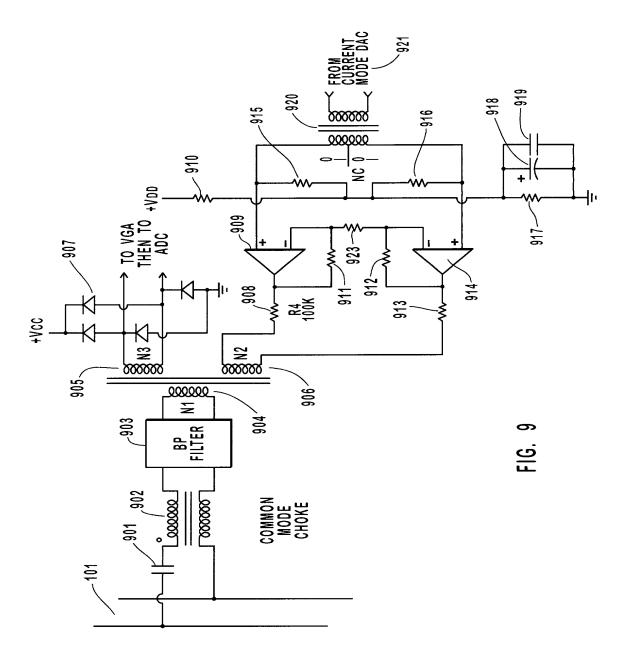
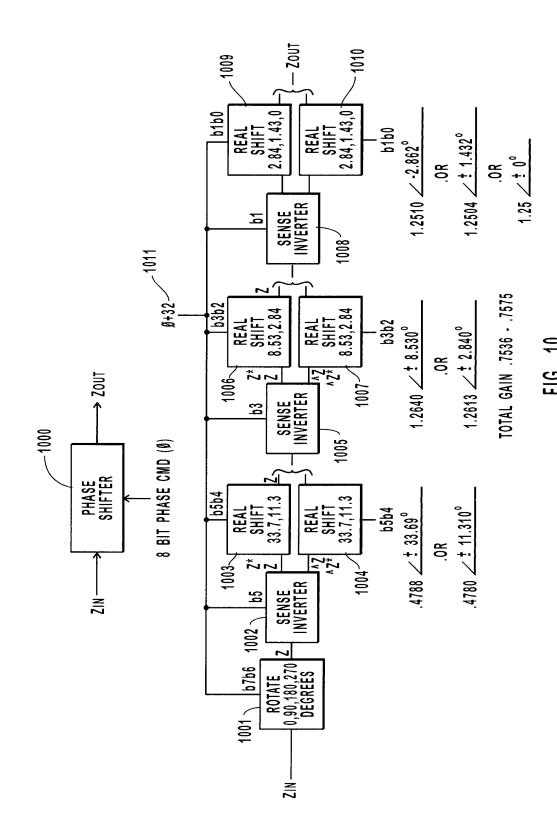
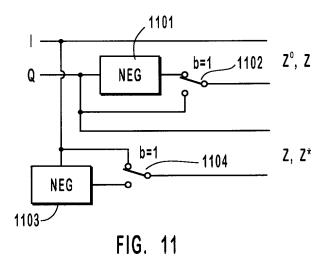


FIG. 8







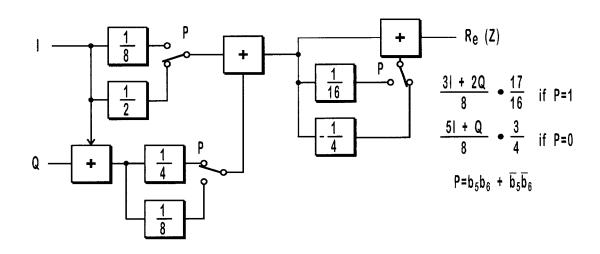


FIG. 12

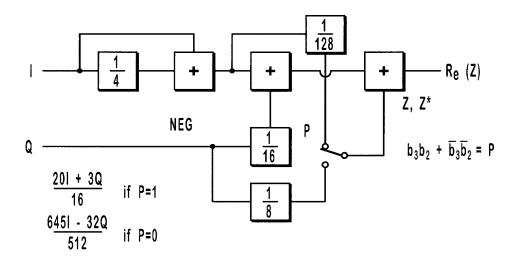


FIG. 13

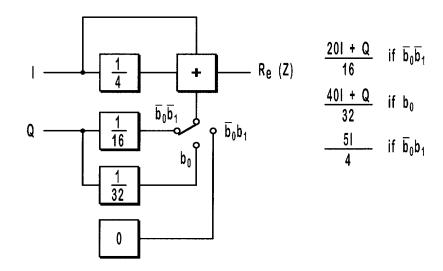
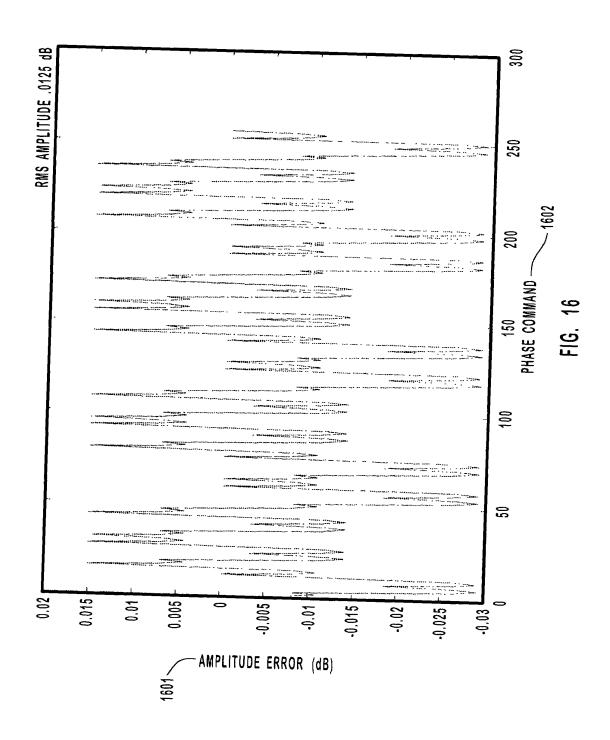
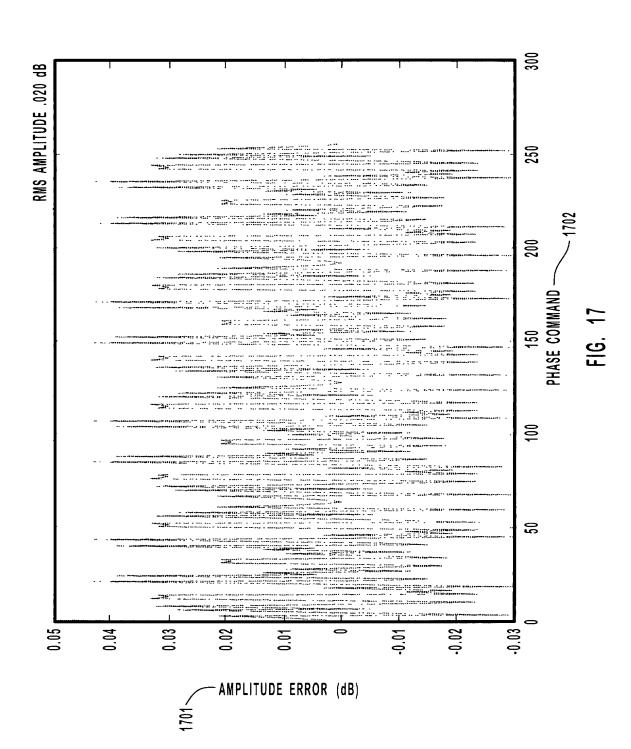
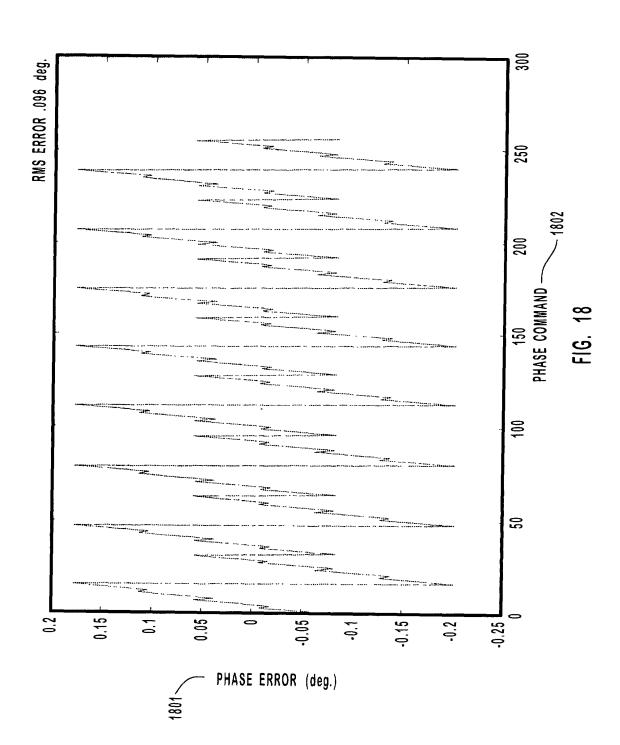


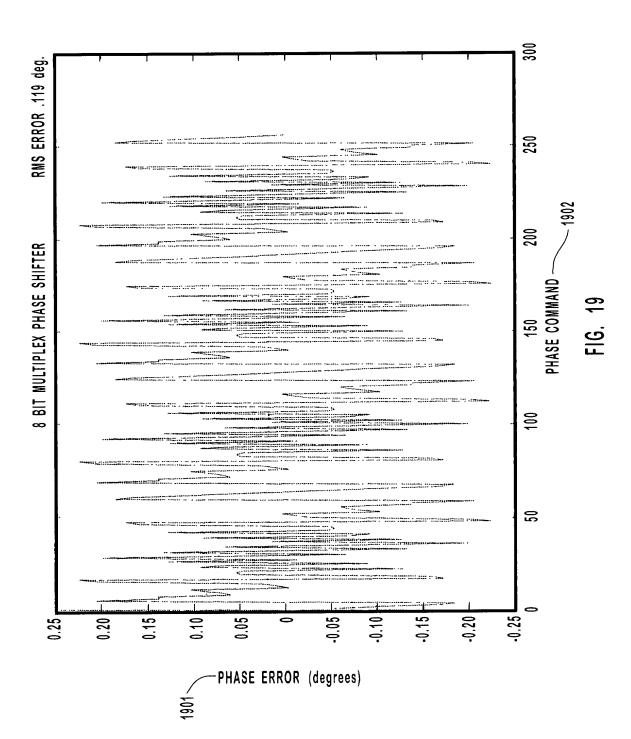
FIG. 14

```
function z= pshift1(z,th);
iz=real(z); qz=imag(z);
tha=2*(bitand(th+32,2.^{(0:7)})>0)-1; %make array of phase bits + 32
%0,90,180,270
if tha(7)==1;z=j*z;end;
if tha(8) = 1; z = -z; end;
% + -33.69,11.31
if tha(6)*tha(5) = -1;
       z=3/16*(5+tha(6)*j)*z;
else;
       z=17/64*(3+tha(6)*2*j)*z;
end;
% +- 8.53, 2.84
if tha(4)*tha(3) = =-1;
       z=(20*(1+1/128) + tha(4)*j)*z/32;
else;
       z=(20+tha(4)*3*j)*z/32;
end;
% -2.86 -1.43 0 1.43
if tha(1) = =1;
       z=(40+tha(2)*i)*z/32;
elseif tha(2)= = -1;
       z=(20-j)*z/16;
else;
       z=5*z/4;
end;
```









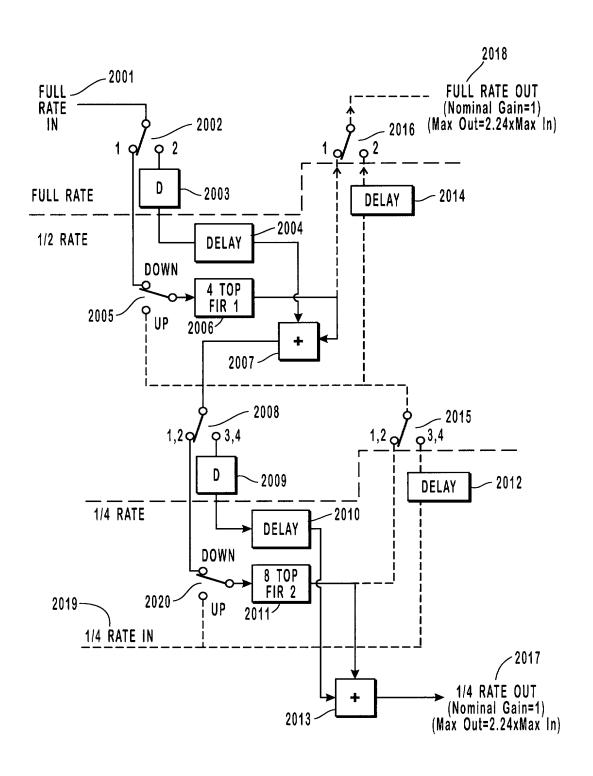


FIG. 20

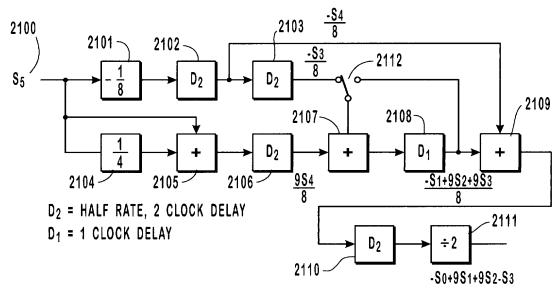


FIG. 21

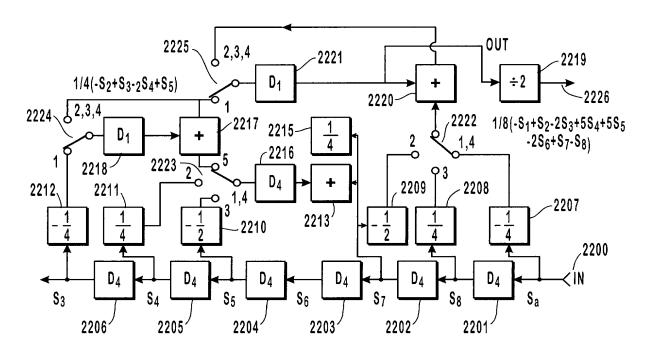


FIG. 22

17 / 68 Anatomy of the FFT

This is a 256 point base 2 example of an FFT (a fast dft)

$$k := 0... 255$$

FFT index

$$x_k := rnd(1) + j \cdot rnd(1)$$

FFT dummy arguement

The discfrete forrier transform takes 256 ^2 operations

DFT_k :=
$$\sum_{i=0}^{255} x_i \cdot e^{j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{i \cdot k}{256}}$$

If we combine terms from the first and 2nd half of the summation we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^{127} \left(x_i + x_{i+128} \cdot e^{j-2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{k}{2}} \right) \cdot e^{j-2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{i \cdot k}{256}}$$

Note the term in paremphases runs over half of N and is only unique for k mod 2 so:

$$k1 := 0..1$$

$$X1_{i1,k1} := x_{i1} + x_{i1+128} \cdot e^{(j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi) \frac{k1}{2}}$$

Then

$$DFT1_{k} := \sum_{j=0}^{127} X1_{j, mod(k, 2)} \cdot e^{j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{j \cdot k}{256}}$$

$$\sum_{k} \left(\left| DFT_{k} - DFT1_{k} \right| \right)^{2} = 0$$

This operation only takes half the DFT steps by taking 128 steps to precompute X1 We can further reduce the computational load by doing the same thing again

Then

DFT2_k :=
$$\sum_{i=0}^{63} X2_{i, mod(k, 4)} \cdot e^{\int_{-2 \cdot \pi} \frac{i \cdot k}{256}} \sum_{k} \left(|DFT_{k} - DFT2_{k}| \right)^{2} = 0$$

We repeat this operation a total of 8 times until i ranges only over zero We show one more trick. Instead of:

$$X3_{i1,k1} := X2_{i1,mod(k1,4)} + X2_{i1+32,mod(k1,4)} \cdot e^{(j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi) \frac{k1}{8}}$$

Use

$$k1 := 0..3$$
 $t_{i1,k1} := X2_{i1+32,k1} \cdot e$ $(j \cdot 2\pi) \cdot \frac{k1}{8}$

$$X3_{i1,k1} := X2_{i1,k1} + t_{i1,k1}$$
 $X3_{i1,k1+4} := X2_{i1,k1} - t_{i1,k1}$

It only requires half the phase shifts. This operation is called a **butterfly** Continuing

$$X4_{i1,k1} := X3_{i1,k1} + t_{i1,k1}$$
 $X4_{i1,k1+8} := X3_{i1,k1} - t_{i1,k1}$

and finally

k1 := 0.. 127
$$t_{0,k1} := X7_{1,k1} \cdot e^{(j-2\pi)\frac{k1}{256}}$$

$$X8_{k1} := X7_{0,k1} + t_{0,k1} \qquad X8_{k1+128} := X7_{0,k1} - t_{0,k1}$$

$$\sum_{k} \left(||DFT_{k} - X8_{k}| \right)^{2} = 0$$

FIG. 23b

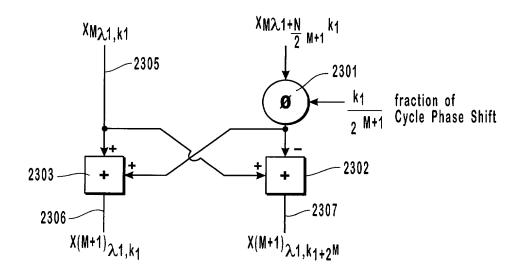


FIG. 23c

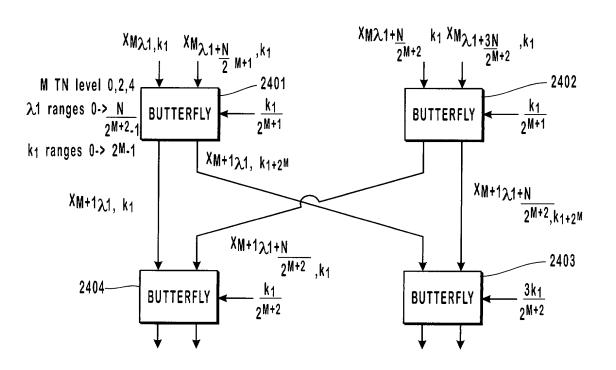
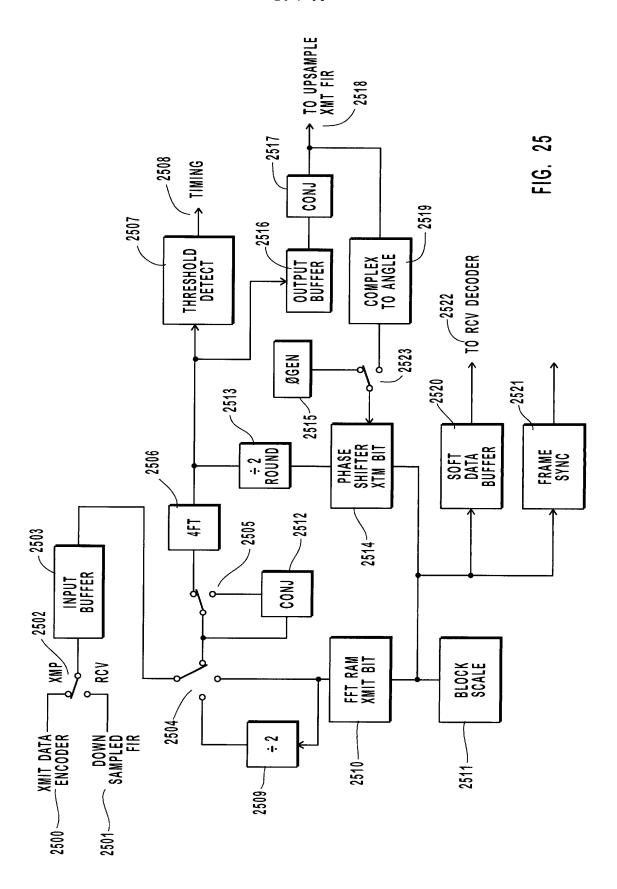
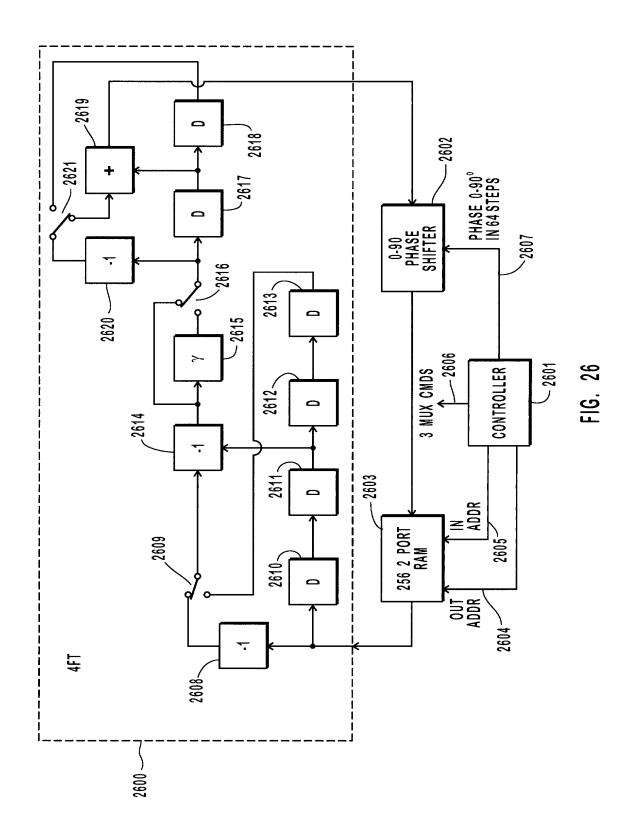
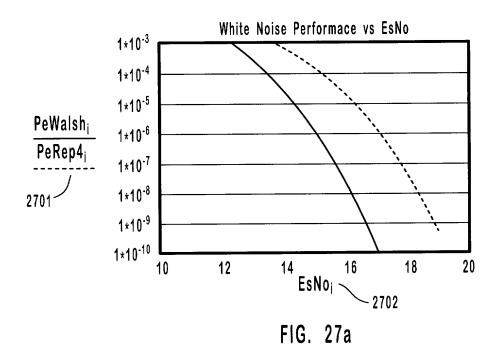
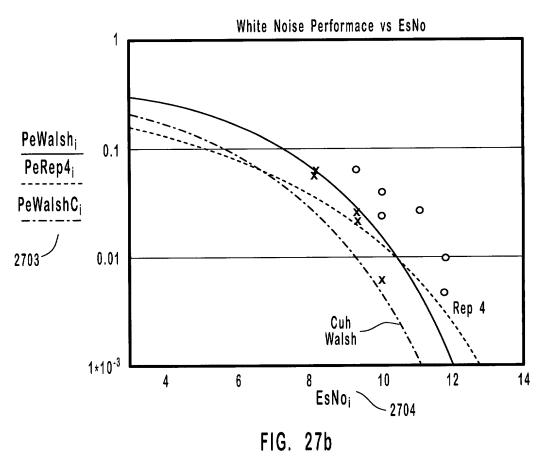


FIG. 24

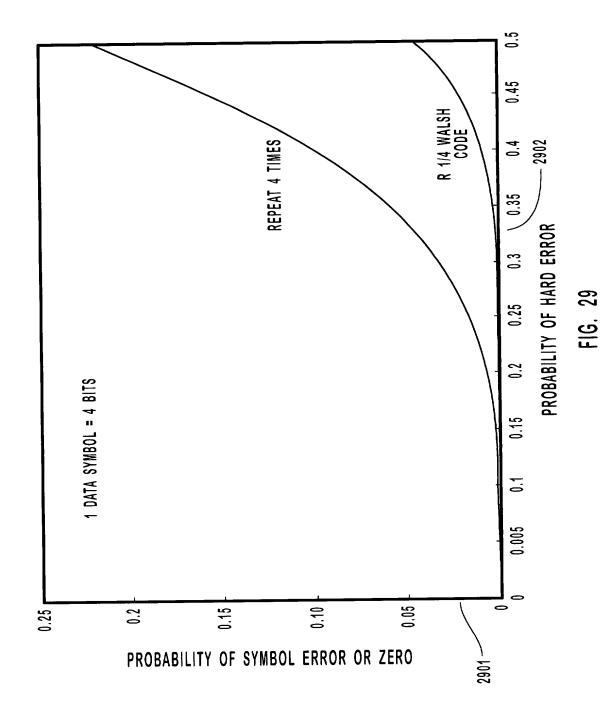


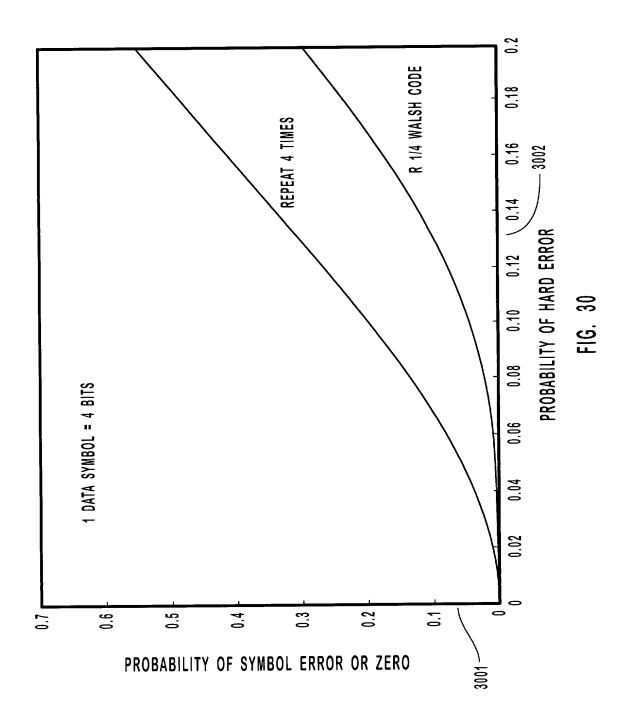






```
% finds likelihood of 16ary symbol error for nbe erasures
tr={1 -1; 1 1]; tr=[tr -tr; tr tr]; tr=[tr -tr; tr tr]; tr=[tr -tr; tr tr];
v=zeros(1,16);
nsym=zeros(1,16);
while sum(v)<16;
       [a,n]=\max(tr*v');
       if n<16;
               nbe=sum(v==0);
               nsym(nbe)=nsym(nbe) +1;
       end;
       k=1;
       v(k) = -(v(k)-1); % -1 or 0 – erasures
       while v(k) = 0;
               k=k+1;
               v(k) = -(v(k)-1); % -1 or 0 – erasures
       end;
end;
pe=.005:.005:.5;
for k=1:100;
       we(k)=sum(pe(k).^{(1:16).*(1-pe(k)).^{(15:-1:0).*nsym});
end:
rhe=1-((1-pe).^4+4*pe.*(1-pe).^3).^4; % repeat sym hard error
rea=1-(1-pe.^4).64; % repeat sym erasure error
plot (pe,we,pe,rea)
```





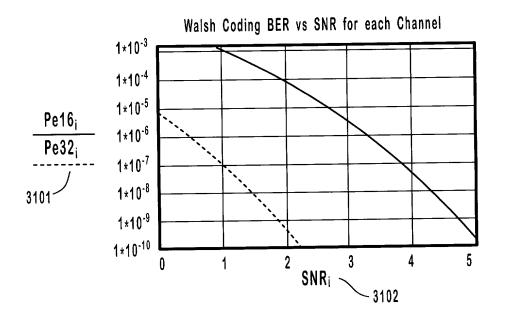


FIG. 31

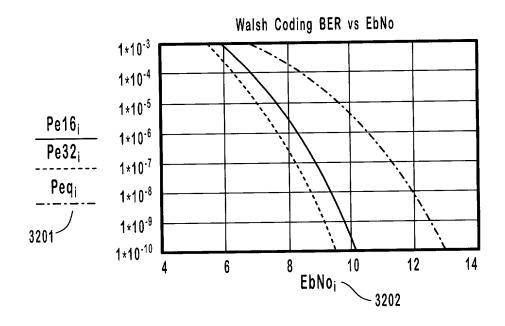
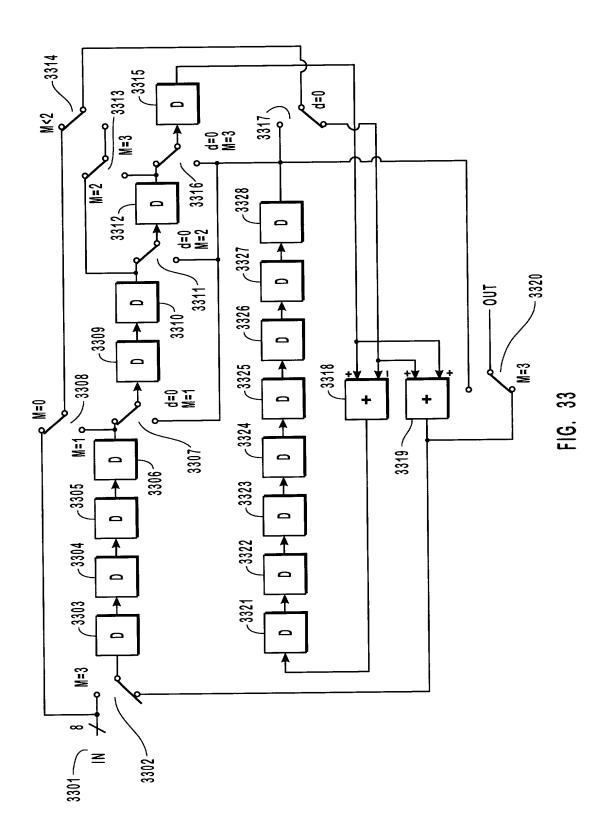


FIG. 32



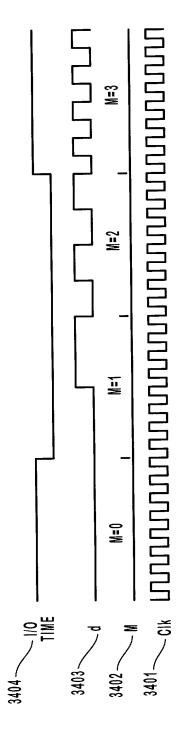
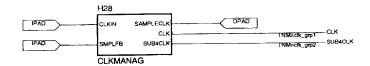


FIG. 34



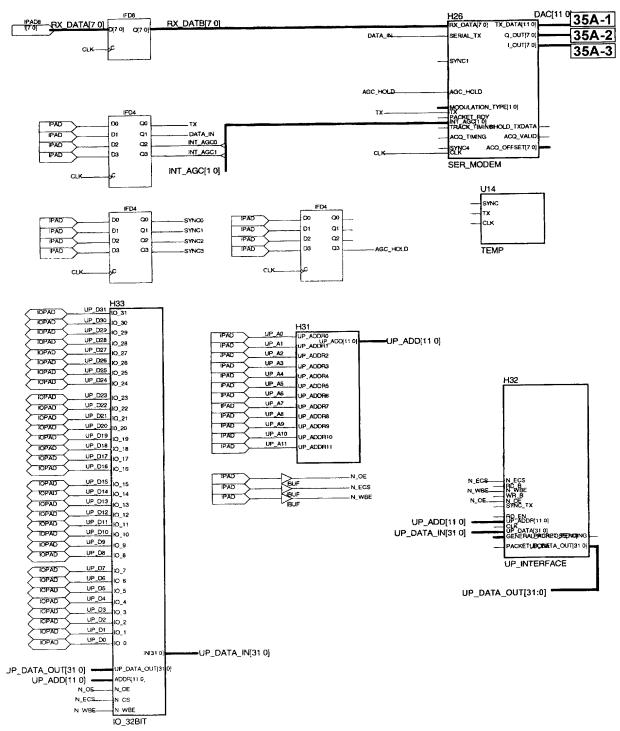
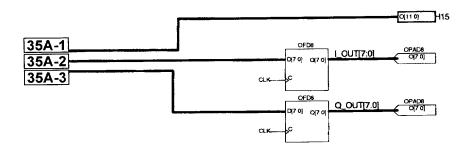
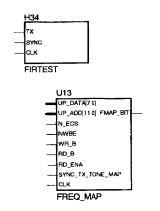


FIG. 35a-1





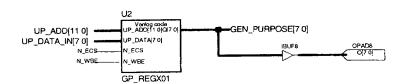
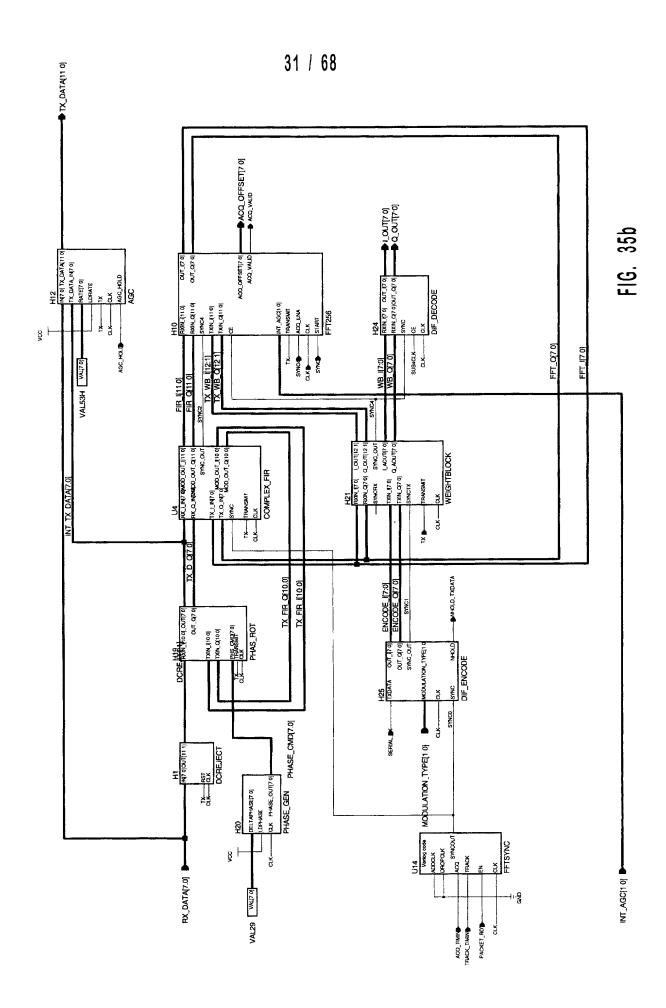
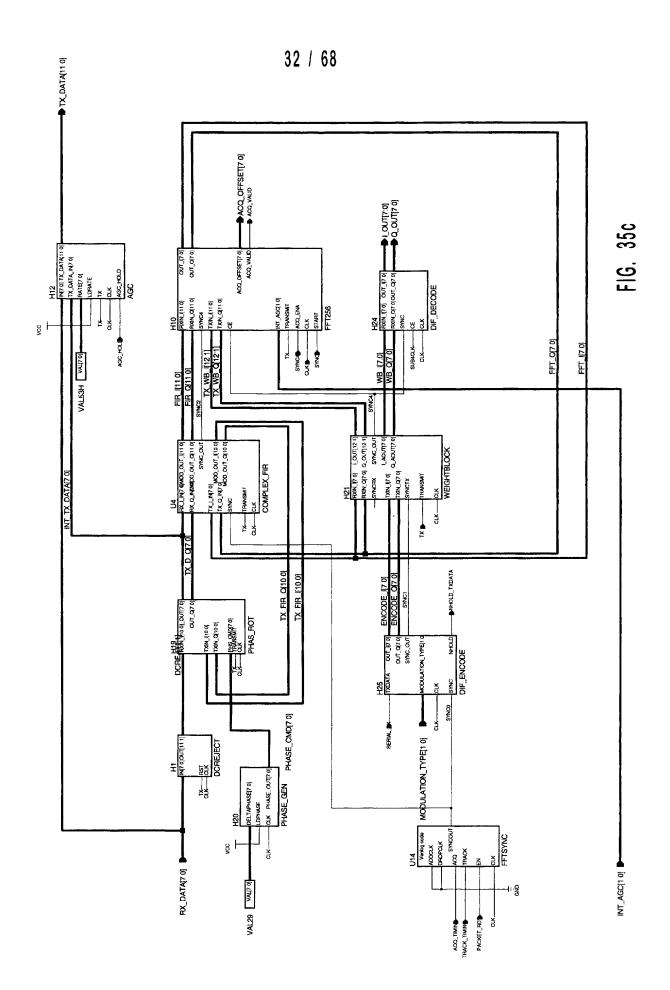


FIG. 35a-2





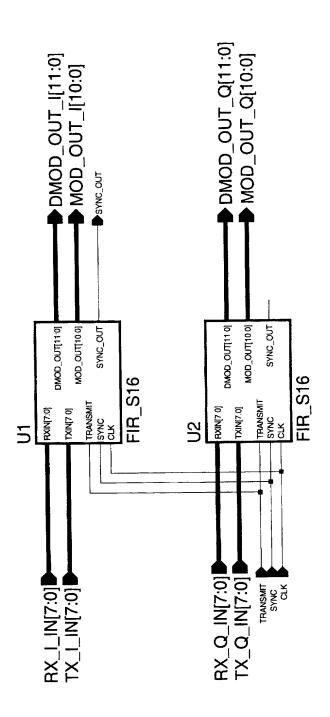
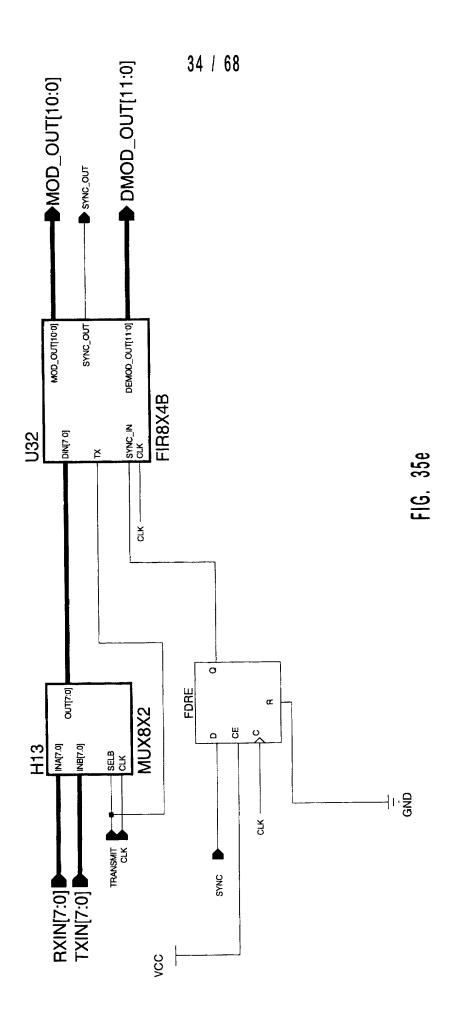


FIG. 35d





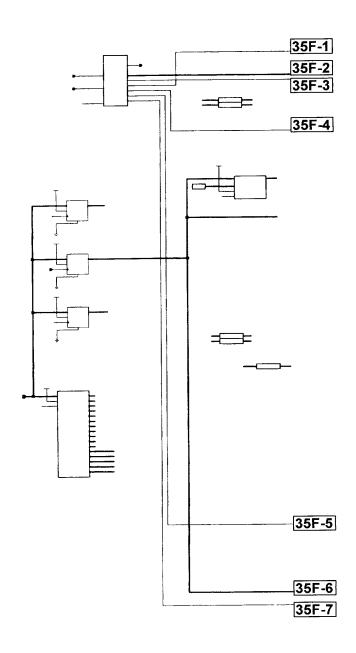


FIG. 35f-1

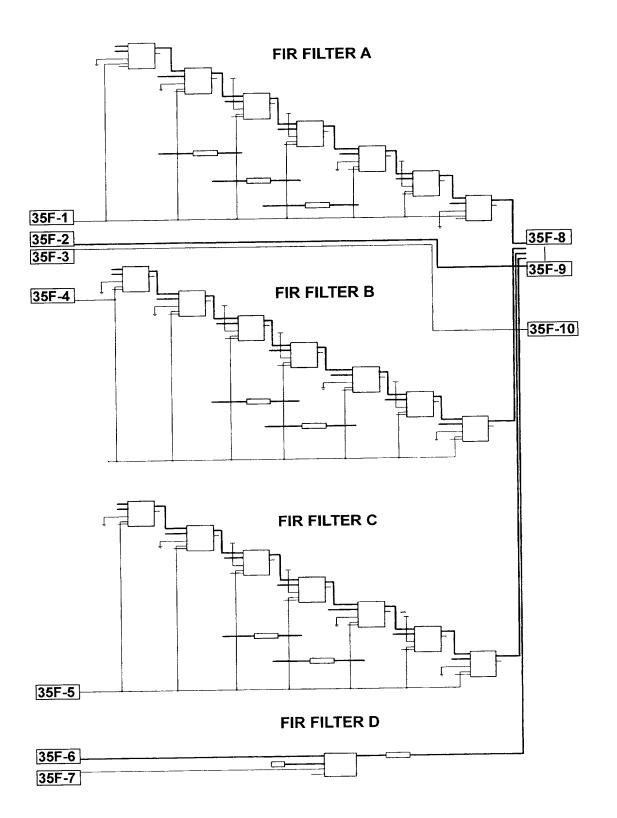


FIG. 35f-2

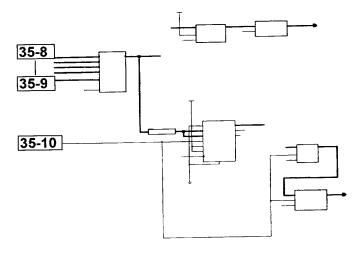


FIG. 35f-3

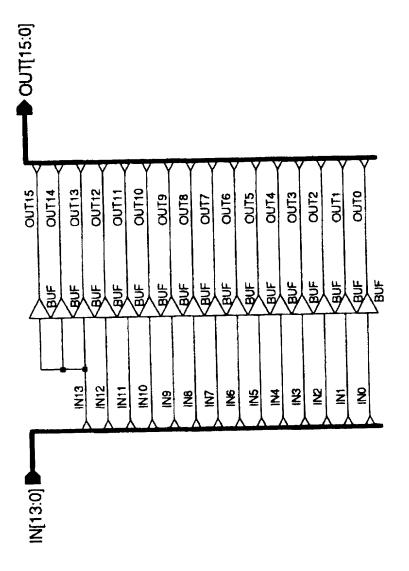
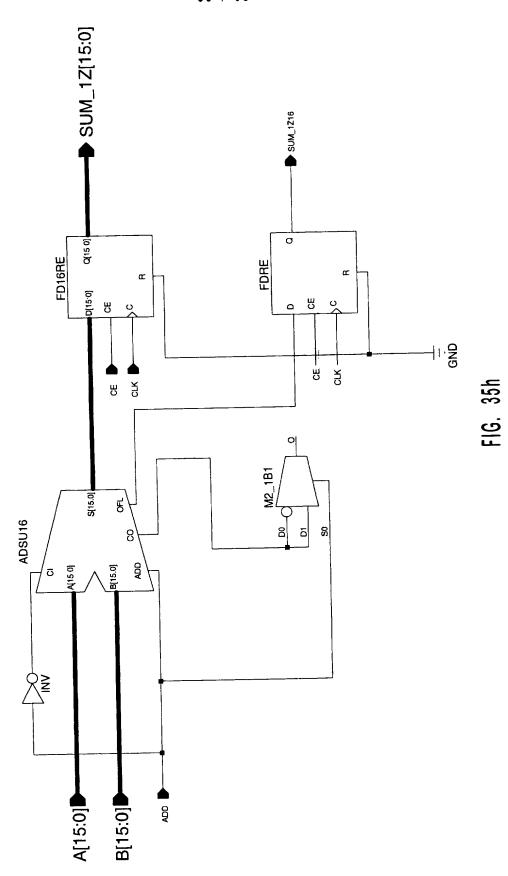
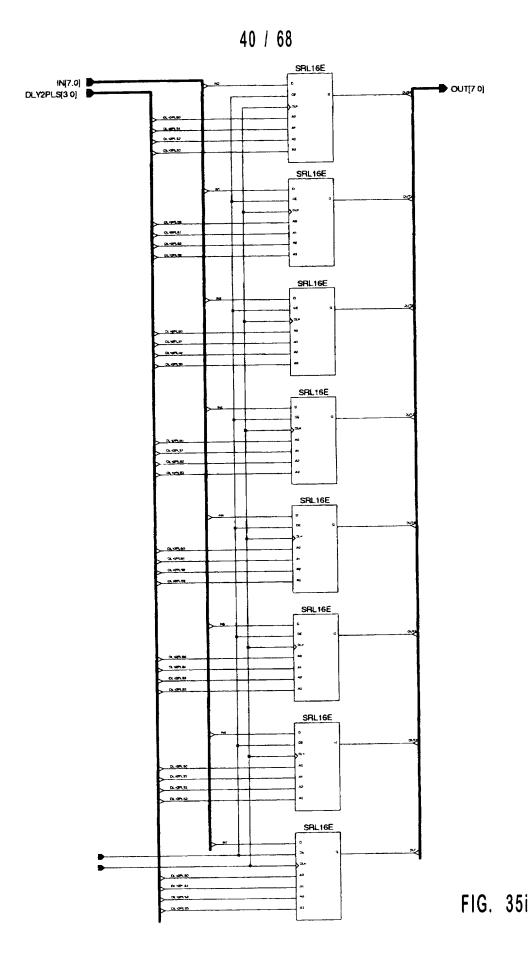


FIG. 35c





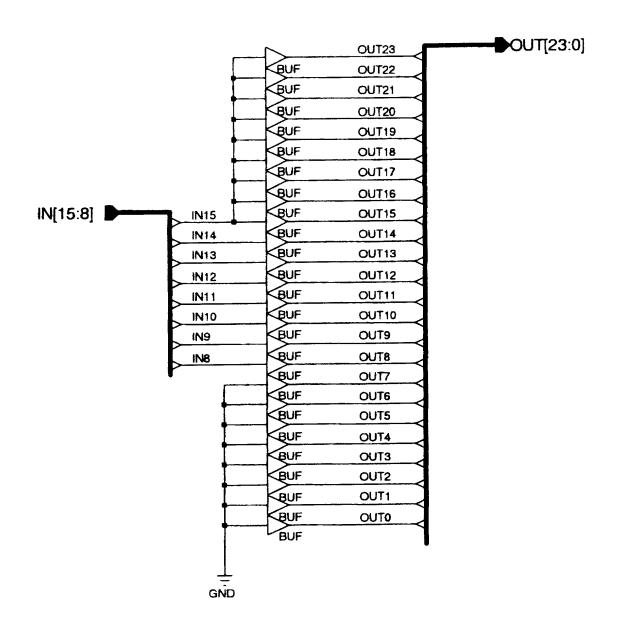
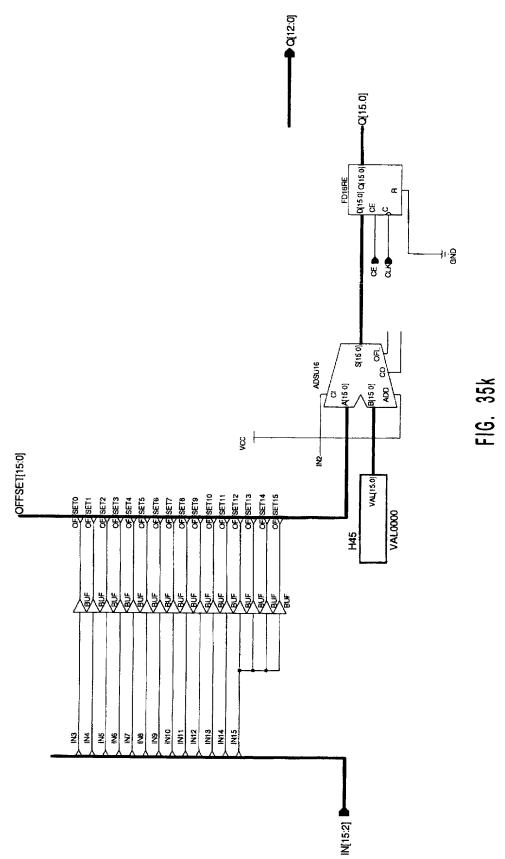
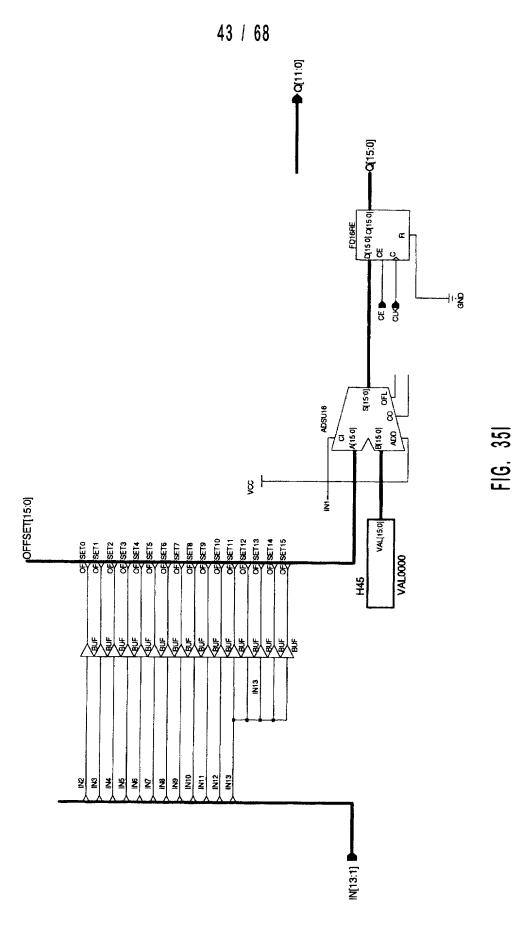


FIG. 35j





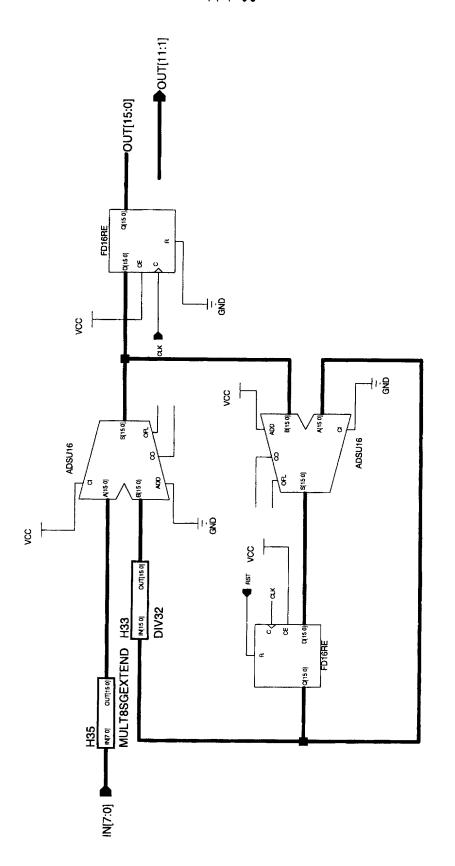
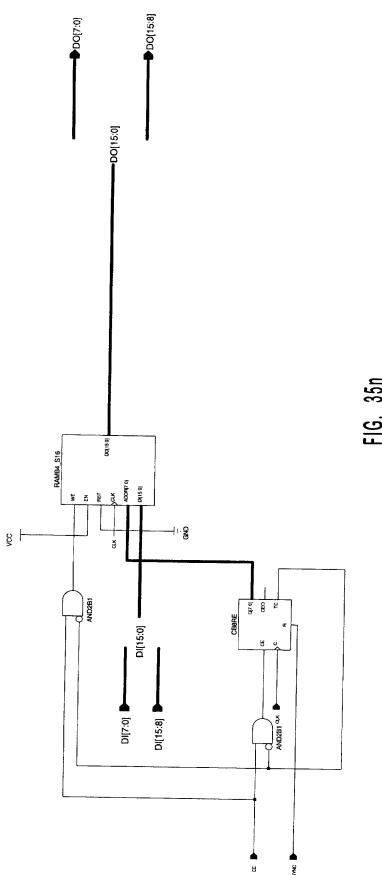


FIG. 35m



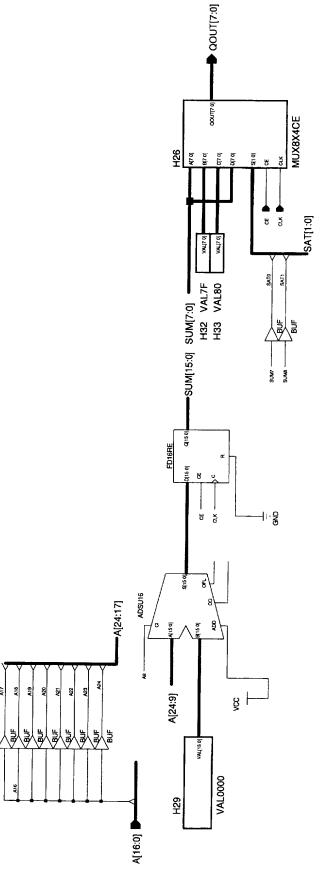


FIG. 350

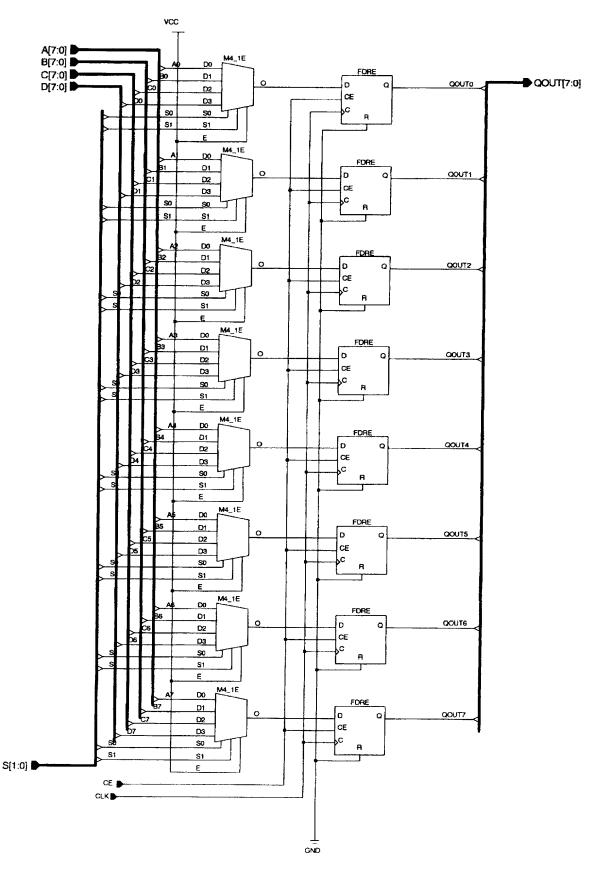


FIG. 35p

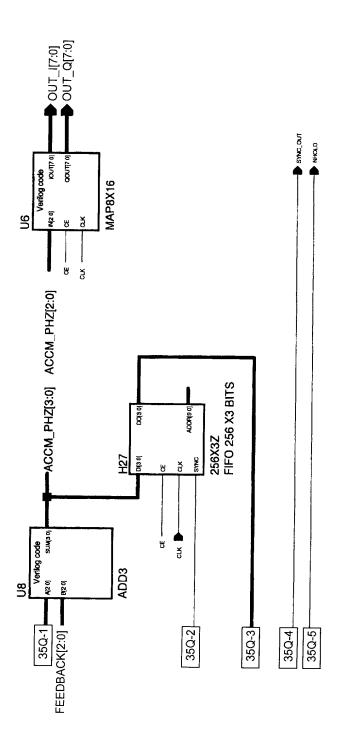


FIG. 35q-2

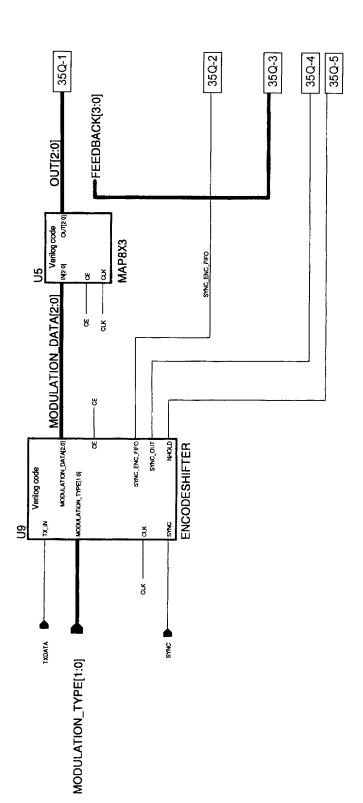
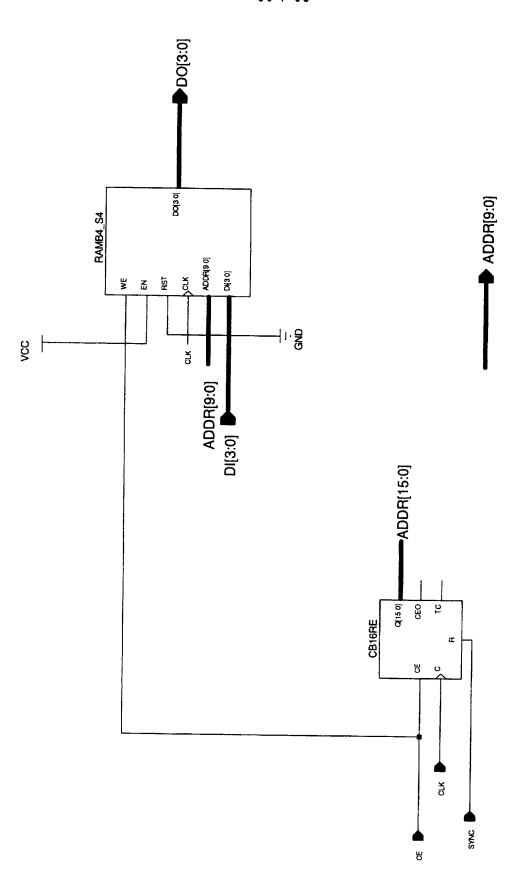


FIG. 35q-1



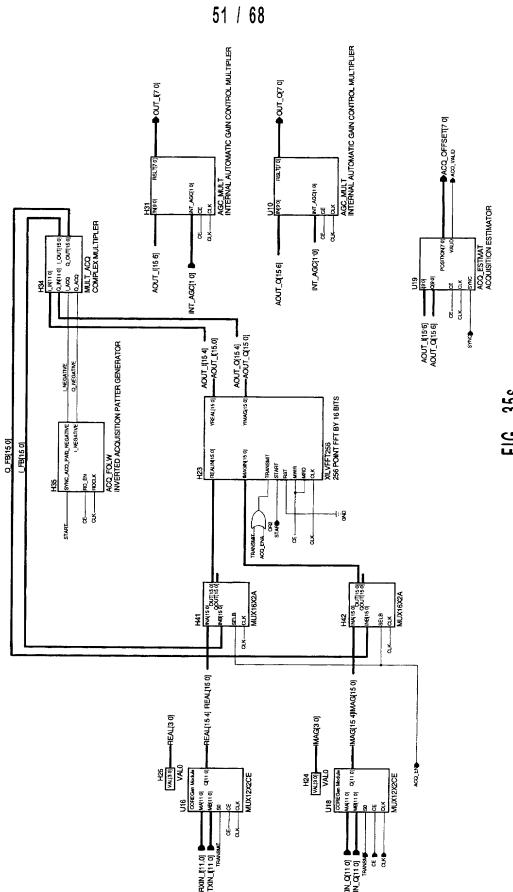
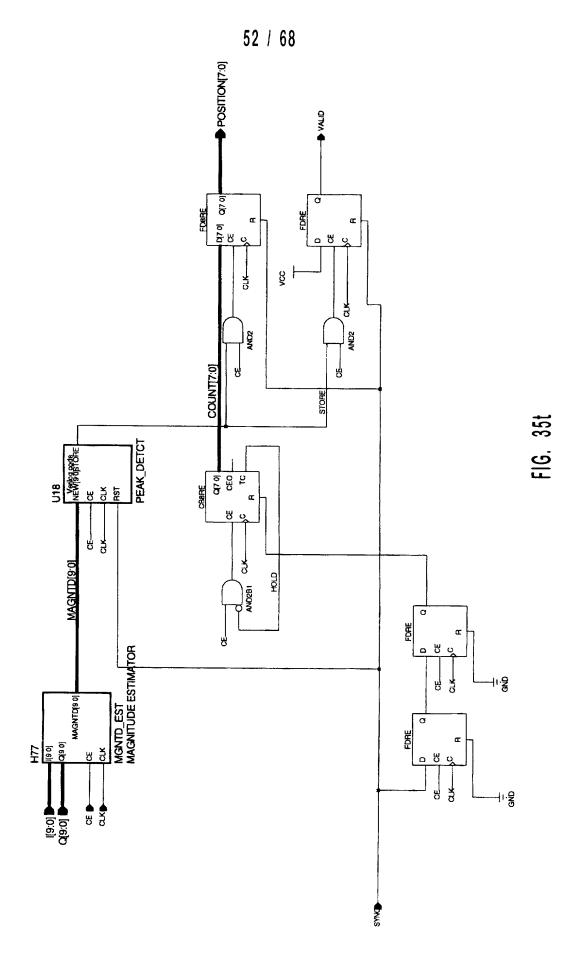
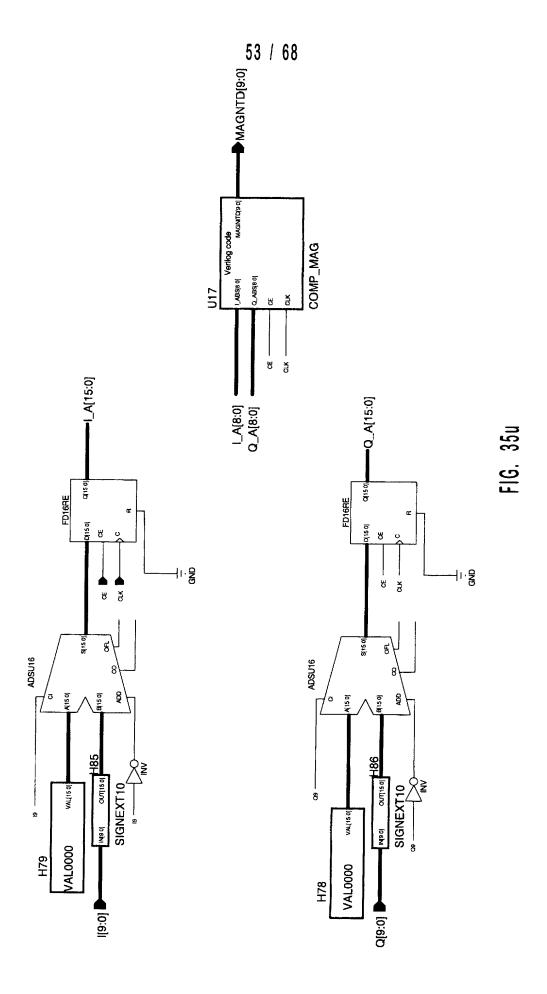


FIG. 35s





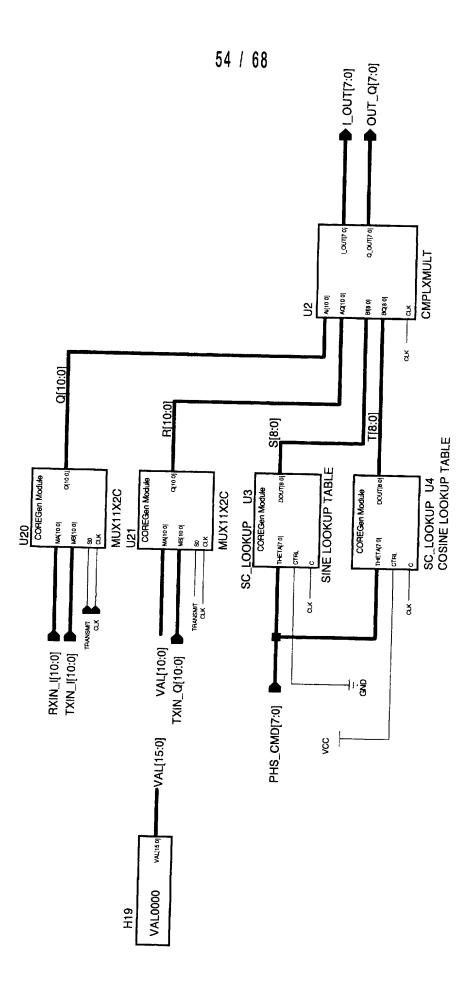


FIG. 35v

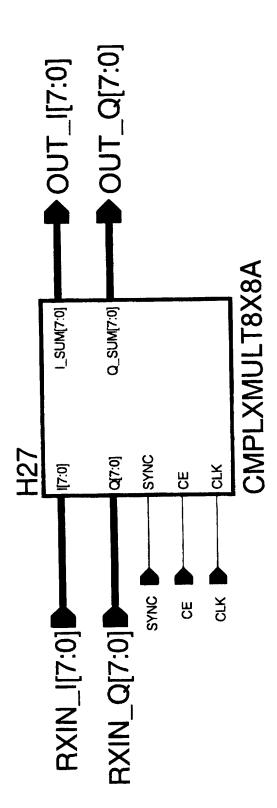
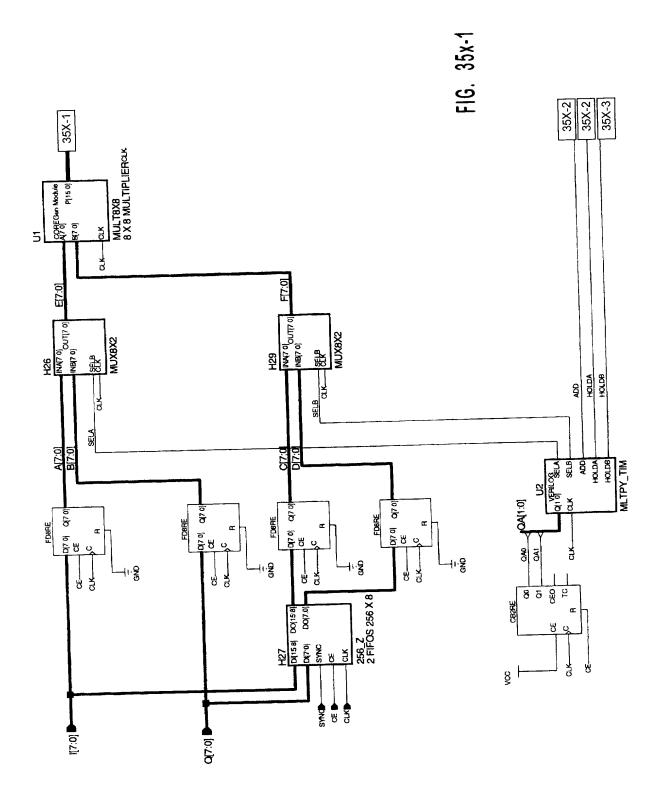
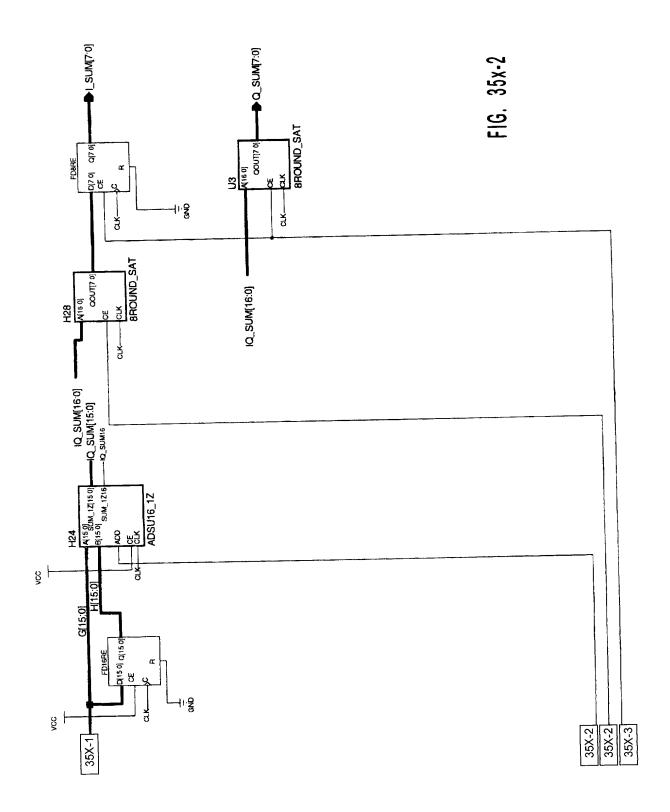
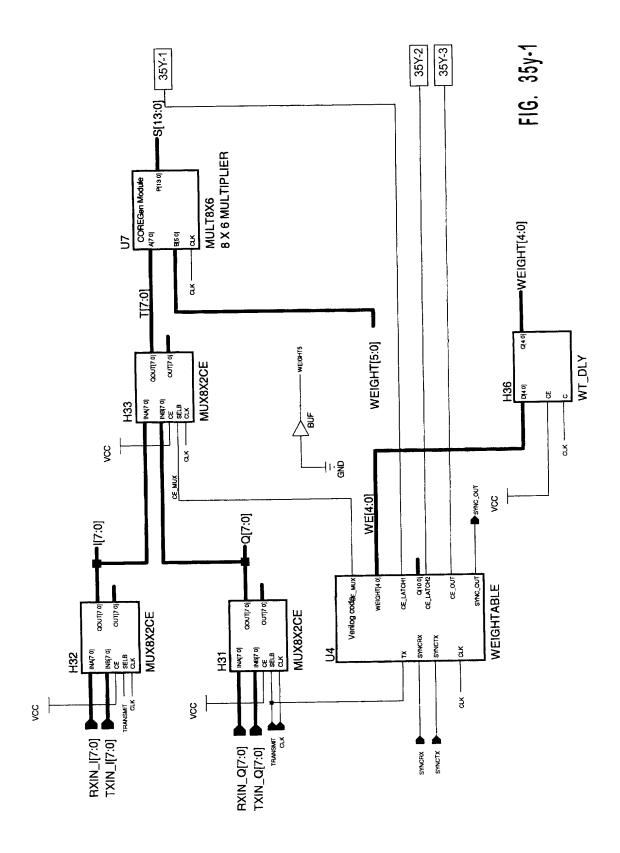
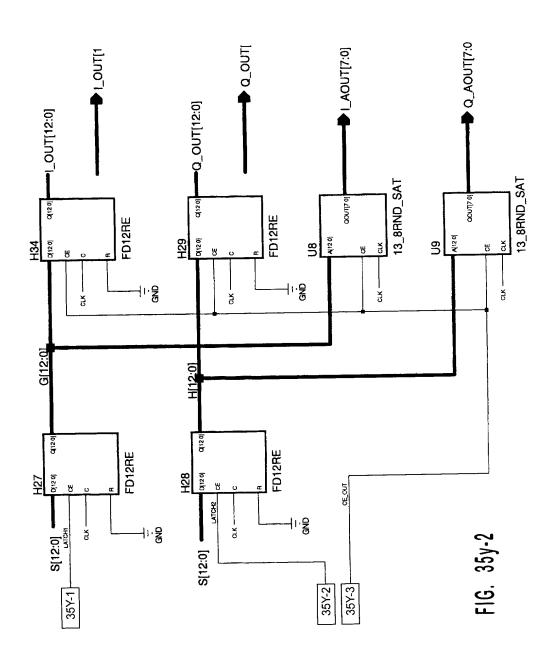


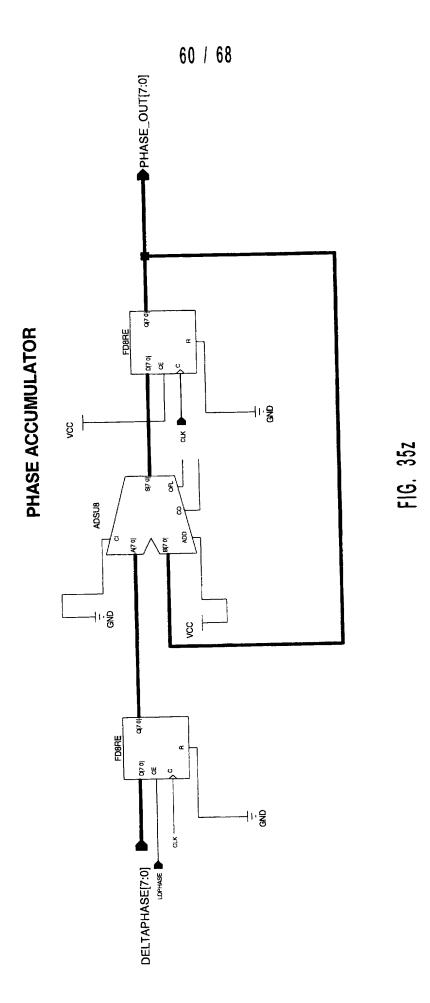
FIG. 35w











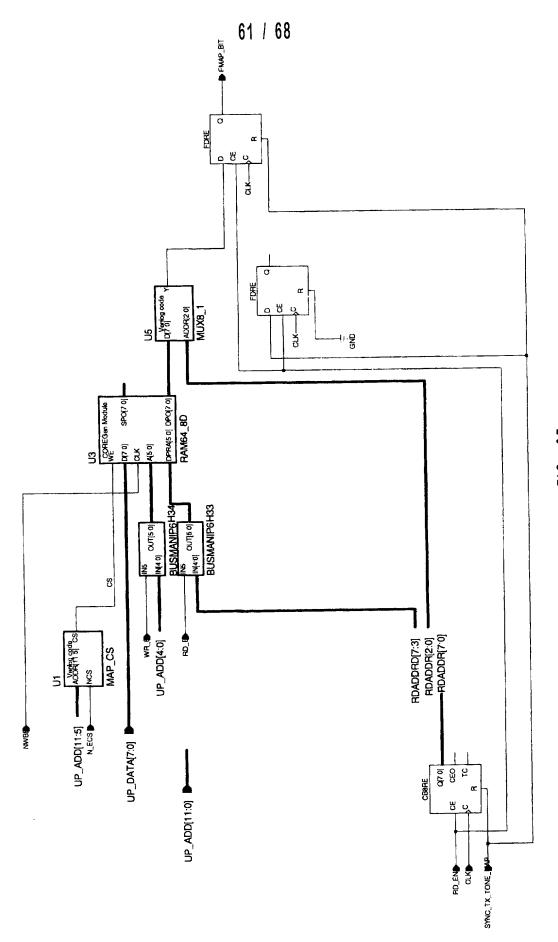
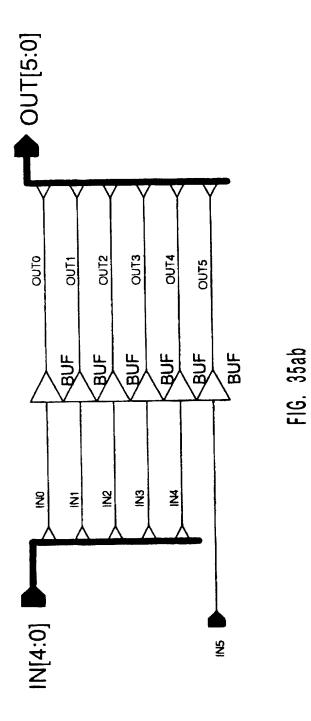


FIG. 35aa



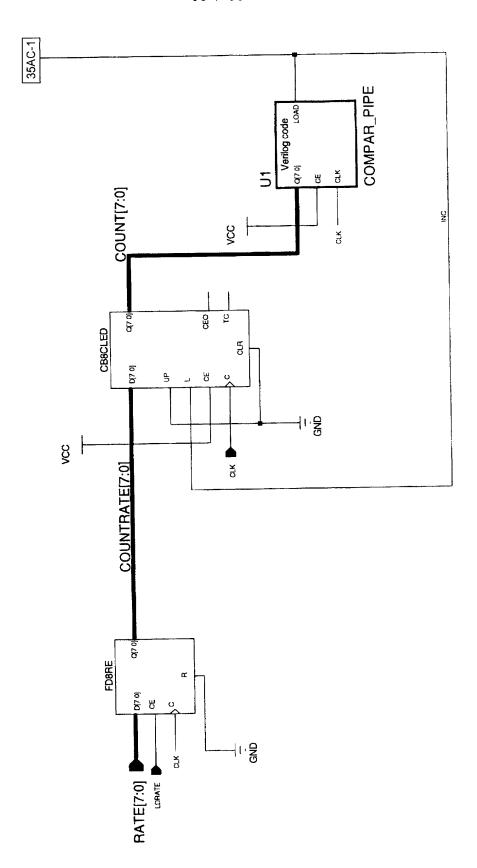


FIG. 35ac-1

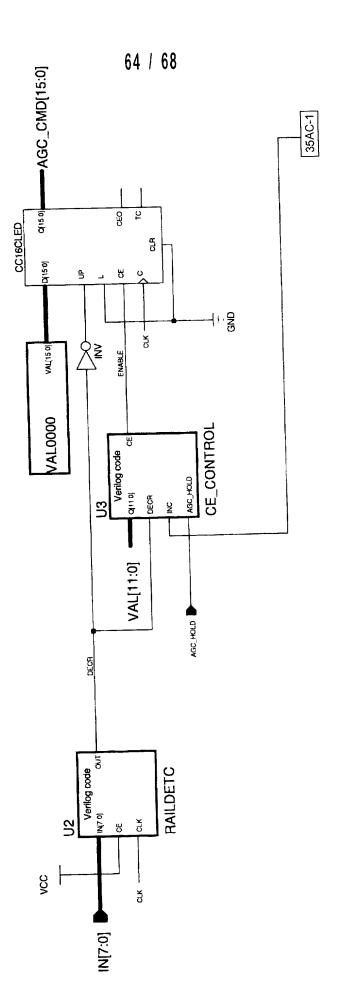


FIG. 35ac-2

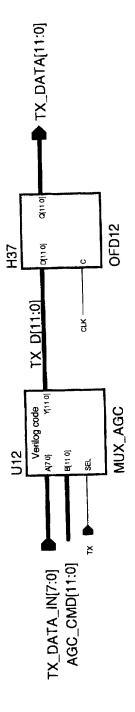
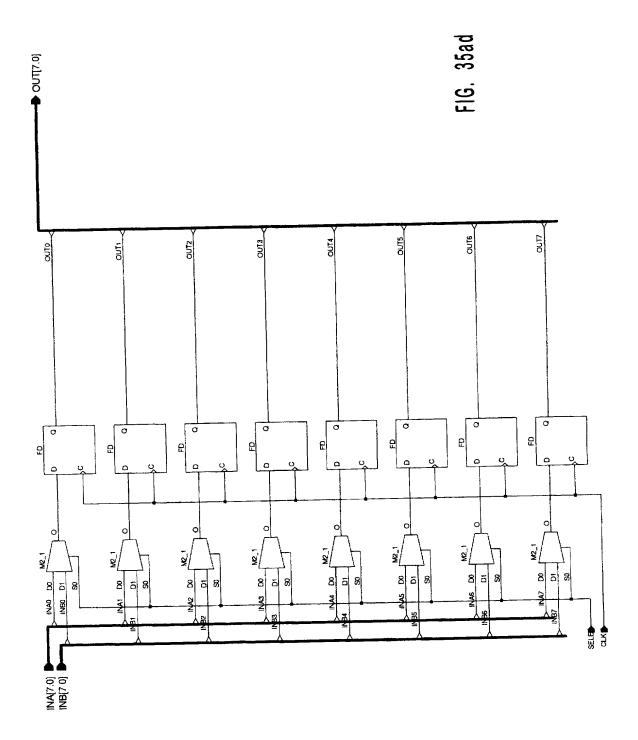


FIG. 35ac-3



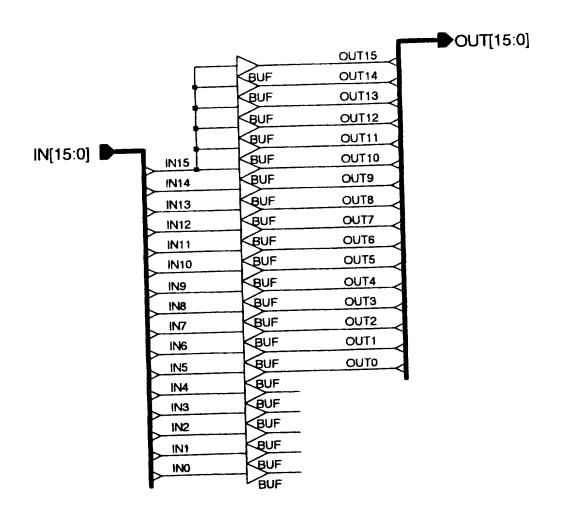


FIG. 35ae

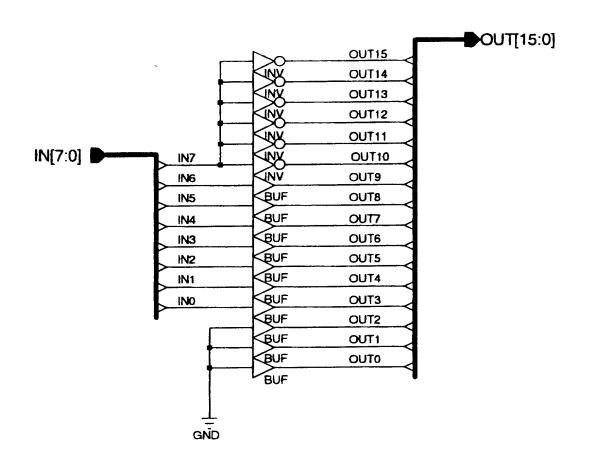


FIG. 35af